



Pope John Paul II, accompanied by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, reviews the honor guard on his arrival in Poland.

Pope Urges Jaruzelski to Respect Rights

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service WARSAW — Offering a blessing to his fellow countrymen who know the joy and the suffering of living in this land, Pope John Paul II arrived here for his third papal trip home and called on Poland's Communist rulers to respect the sanctity of human rights.

with a strong defense of his record and stressed his government's determination to work with the Roman Catholic Church to create "the model of constructive coexistence." The exchange came at the beginning of a seven-day visit by the pope. The church and the government both had predicted that the visit would lead to a new era of stability in church-state relations in Poland. They say the visit could help open new links between the Vatican and the East bloc nations.

Polish leader insisted exists already. "If you want to keep the peace, remember the individual human being," the pope said in his reply to General Jaruzelski Monday afternoon. "Remember among other things his right to religious liberty, free association and the expression of his views."

of diplomatic relations between Warsaw and the Vatican, which General Jaruzelski has sought, and the church's desire for official legal status in Poland. "Four years ago," General Jaruzelski said, "I stated that the line of renewal agreement and reforms is irreversible in Poland."

Kiosk Poll Puts Tories 13 Points Ahead

LONDON (Reuters) — The governing Conservative Party has registered a lead of 13 points over the opposition Labor Party for the general election Thursday, according to a poll due to be published Tuesday.



Alda, top, and Paola Fendi and their three sisters are like "five fingers on a hand" — they work best when they're together. Their teamwork has changed Italy's fashion industry. Page 11.

GENERAL NEWS

Removing bugs from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow could take two years. Page 5.

The U.S. Supreme Court has accepted a suit challenging the CIA's dismissal of a homosexual employee. Page 3.

In "The Bias Aftermath," key figures at the University of Maryland are still trying to pick up the pieces. Page 19.

Dow close: UP 25.49 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF 1.804 1.636 143.50 6.0315

Both Germanys Press Own Priorities, Hinting at a Drift From Superpowers

By William Drozdzak Washington Post Service BERLIN — When President Ronald Reagan delivers an address on East-West relations Thursday at the Brandenburg Gate, he is expected to echo the themes of German freedom and peaceful reunification cited by John F. Kennedy in his "Ich bin ein Berliner" ("I am a Berliner") speech here nearly a quarter-century ago.

frontation between Moscow and Washington. But Mr. Reagan's appearance will occur at a time when Bonn and East Berlin are pressing their own priorities in ways that suggest some drifting away from their superpower patrons.

the two Germanys have contributed to the emergence of a more assertive Central European identity. Germans on both sides are imbued with the desire to surmount tensions between the superpowers and improve trade and human contacts among neighboring states.

Concert in West Berlin Causes a Protest in East

BERLIN — Police in East Germany dispersed about 1,000 youths demonstrating early Monday at the Berlin Wall and chanting "The wall must go!" More than 20 people were arrested, some outside the Soviet Embassy.

through a police cordon outside the Soviet mission and ran along the avenue to gather about 10 yards from the border barriers. Scuffles broke out when police pushed forward against the crowd. Some motorcyclists drove into the crowd and through police lines before being halted.

The restlessness with bloc allegiances in both Germanys has stirred powerful if dormant yearnings for German reunification. Yet pragmatism outweighs romanticism, and leaders in both Germanys scrupulously avoid talk of national unity.

A Kiss Is Still a Kiss: Researchers Rule Out AIDS

By Lawrence K. Altman New York Times Service WASHINGTON — No evidence exists that the AIDS virus can spread through tears, saliva and normal kissing, the World Health Organization has reported in an attempt to calm persisting anxieties that the virus can be spread by casual contact.

However, the experts also said in the statement that "while unproven, some theoretical risk from vigorous 'wet' kissing (deep kissing or tongue kissing) may exist" if it resulted in breaks or tears in the mouth's lining, or if there were existing sores.

Some laboratory scientists have found a few AIDS virus particles in saliva from some people with the infection. But U.S. health officials have said the disease does not spread through kissing.

U.S. Cuts Japan Sanctions 17%

Nakasone Expresses His 'Appreciation'

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service VENICE — President Ronald Reagan ordered a reduction Monday of \$51 million in sanctions against Japanese electronics exports to the United States.



Ronald Reagan alighting Monday from the boat that took him to his hotel in Venice.

Mr. Reagan said the 17 percent cut was "strictly proportional" to the withdrawal of the trade practices that triggered imposition of the sanctions six weeks ago. Koji Watanabe, an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry present at a meeting between Mr. Reagan and the Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, said that Mr. Nakasone expressed his "appreciation" for the step. The Japanese leader had been pressing for full withdrawal of the \$300 million in sanctions.

U.S. Call for Tougher Policy in Gulf Brings a Cautious Allied Reaction

By James M. Markham New York Times Service VENICE — The U.S. allies reacted cautiously Monday to the Reagan administration's tough language on the situation in the Gulf, an issue that has threatened to dominate the gathering here of the leaders of the seven major industrial nations of the non-Communist world.

At a dinner with six allied leaders Monday night, President Ronald Reagan was adopted by Iran. On the Security Council, only China is a major military supplier of Iran.

Questioned by reporters, Mr. Reagan declined to say what the United States would do if Iran deployed Chinese-made Silkstorm missiles, which the administration contends pose a threat to freedom of navigation in the Gulf. The missiles have an estimated range of 50 miles (80 kilometers).

Lawyer Said Contra Aid Was Legal

WASHINGTON — The legal opinion cited by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North to justify covert aid to the Nicaraguan rebels was drafted by a novice lawyer who based his research on two interviews and an incomplete review of files, according to congressional testimony Monday.

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — The legal opinion cited by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North to justify covert aid to the Nicaraguan rebels was drafted by a novice lawyer who based his research on two interviews and an incomplete review of files, according to congressional testimony Monday.



Fawn Hall, as she was sworn in to testify Monday.



ON PAGE 3

A Patent on Life Forms Gets Genes Into Business

By Keith Schneider New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Fourteen years after scientists first spliced genetic material from one microbe into another to create a bit of life that never before existed, the field of genetic engineering appears poised to vastly widen its commercial and agricultural applications.

Genetic engineers say they must be able to patent new life forms and processes if they are to protect their investments and move forward in a field full of innovation and risk. But the patent office ruling has also revived anxiety about the safety and morality of tampering with life forms.

Genetic Engineering New Hopes and Fears

In the near future biotechnology may see these developments: In laboratories across the United States, the genes of viruses and bacteria will be placed in plants to enable them to produce their own insecticides or fertilizers. These so-called transgenic plants will be field-tested and farmers will begin using them in place of conventional crop varieties.

In the long run, opponents and proponents of genetic engineering see a vast array of potential applications, including plants and microbes designed to produce fuel, cows that produce medicines instead of milk, or even babies designed to have a particular height, hair color or other traits.

U.S. Delegation in Venice Projects Regal Aloofness

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

VENICE — The leaders of the seven major industrialized democracies will sit around an oval conference table here this week as equals. But some see themselves as more equal than others, and nowhere perhaps is this more evident than in the imperial trappings that cradle the American presence.

Strict rules of protocol set the pecking order in the solemn retinue of presidents, prime ministers, ministers and advisers who attend.

There are five heads of government, from West Germany, Japan, Italy, Canada and Britain, plus the president of the European Commission. Two leaders, Ronald Reagan and François Mitterrand of France, are favored by protocol as they qualify as heads of state.

But if rules dictate to the leaders how to sit around the table, or where to stand when group photos are taken, there is a kind of regal aloofness to the American presence that conveys an attitude of superiority.

While six countries brief reporters on the island of San Giorgio, where the summit meeting takes place, the American delegation goes out on the Lido, a glorious island 20 minutes by boat from San Giorgio.

If Japanese spokesmen give briefings in a tent, albeit seated on red velvet-covered Louis XVI armchairs, American officials unfold the intricacies of growth indicators or double-zero options from the comfort of the Excelsior Hotel, a Moorish-revival colossus of a building overlooking the Adriatic Sea.

That kind of splendid isolation not only annoys reporters, who spend much time shuttling between islands, it also irks other governments. Newspapers with small numbers of reporters attending tend to gravitate toward the American briefings, hating them from the Europeans and Japanese.

But American indulgence goes further. The Italians have put three motorcade, or launches, at the disposal of each delegation and told them they would have to pay themselves if they wanted more.

West Germany, which last year overtook the United States and Japan as the world's leading exporting nation, decided to take three extra. The Japanese ordered 25 more, and the Americans an additional 100.

Of course, U.S. officials say that is not lavishness, just necessity, as Mr. Reagan's retinue contains nearly 800 people and they have to be able to get around. For his own

part, Mr. Reagan will hardly use the boats.

In a quite conscious demonstration of democratic openness, Chancellor Helmut Kohl twice took strolls around Saint Mark's Square, shaking hands and signing autographs, after a boat deposited him at the Danieldi hotel in the historic center.

But Mr. Reagan, like some Venetian monarch, is installed at the luxury Cipriani Hotel where he receives other leaders, even reversing protocol to receive his 79-year-old Italian host, Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani.

The Italians are already sensitive to slights. After Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who swooped in Monday night and is to depart Tuesday, before lunch because of commitments in the British election campaign, refused to receive Mr. Fanfani when he recently made the rounds of the other leaders' capitals to prepare the summit meeting.

President Mitterrand's enthusiasm for the city forced him to deny reports recently that he intended to buy Palazzo Volpi on Giudecca island where he is lodged during the summit meeting.

The denial became necessary after an Italian politician said that Mr. Mitterrand, who frequently visits the city and is a great admirer of its art treasures, had acquired the property overlooking the Lido.



Strollers in Venice, seemingly oblivious to the security forces, on the eve of the summit meeting. Other tourists have expressed displeasure at the inconveniences posed by the presence of more than 7,000 soldiers and police.

Mrs. Reagan Takes Drug Campaign To Sweden U.S. High Court to Review Dismissal of Homosexual

STOCKHOLM — Nancy Reagan danced and spoke a bit of Swedish on Monday as she carried her anti-drug campaign to the youngsters of Scandinavia.

Following a tradition at past economic summit meetings, Mrs. Reagan left the president in Venice and continued her crusade against drug abuse.

About 200 demonstrators shouted "Nancy Go Home" and "Long Live Nicaragua" when she arrived at Villunda High School to watch a concert organized by Swedish Entertainers Against Drugs.

The protesters, standing about 100 yards from her, carried placards saying "Nancy, Your Luxury Is The Blood of Other People," "Stop Racism In South Africa," and "The U.S. Trade In Arms Pays Contras Massacres."

Inside the school, Mrs. Reagan got two standing ovations from the audience of about 500 young people, who also applauded when she said "Bara Sag Nej" — "Just Say No" — the theme of the anti-drug campaign.

"I hope every one of you will always say no to drugs and help your friends and classmates do the same," she said.

"The reason it's important is because you're Sweden's future leaders."

Mrs. Reagan, a former actress, was welcomed onstage in the school's auditorium by Lars Berghagen, one of Sweden's most popular entertainers.

He sang a Swedish song that included her name and twirled her around in a brief dance.

Mr. Berghagen helped found the Swedish entertainers' anti-drug group.

Police Protest Reported During Venice Meeting

VENICE — About 600 policemen, protesting shabby accommodations aboard a ferry where they were being housed during the economic summit meeting, left the ship and slept in a field Sunday, the newspaper Il Gazzettino reported. The policemen, part of a security contingent of more than 7,000 mobilized for the summit meeting, said the ship lacked proper sanitary facilities, according to the report. The authorities said about 60 men actually left the ship.

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide if the Central Intelligence Agency may dismiss a homosexual employee as a security risk.

The court could use the case to define the employment rights of homosexuals. While the Supreme Court has ruled that homosexual conduct is not protected by the Constitution, it has not ruled whether homosexuals have constitutional protection against discrimination in employment.

The court agreed to review the case of an electronics technician, identified only as John Doe, who was dismissed in 1982 after he voluntarily told a CIA security officer of his homosexuality.

The CIA's Office of Security decided his homosexuality posed a security threat.

A lie detector test indicated the employee was telling the truth when he said he never had sexual relations with any foreign nationals and did not disclose classified information to any of his sexual partners.

The agency's lawyers argued that opening such decisions to judicial and public scrutiny "will seriously undermine the director's ability to safeguard intelligence sources, methods and personnel from unauthorized revelation."

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, in upholding a district court decision that the employee be reinstated, said the dismissal would be lawful if the CIA had found that the employee's homosexuality presented a security risk.

But it said the dismissal could be found unlawful if it reflected a ban on the employment of all homosexuals.

The homosexual employee was hired as a clerk-typist in 1973 but eventually was promoted, after training, to a covert position as an electronics technician. He was rated as an excellent agent.

After he informed an agency security officer that he was a homosexual he was placed on a paid leave pending an investigation. He was later dismissed.

The employee sued the CIA, charging that his dismissal violated the federal Administrative Procedure Act and his due-process and equal-protection rights. The suit sought his reinstatement.

In other action Monday, the court took the following actions:

• It made it easier for the government to limit those eligible for Social Security disability benefits. By a 6-3 vote in a case from Washington state, the justices said disability benefits may be denied those who are able to perform basic work activities even if they are incapable of doing their past jobs.

• It let stand rulings that a Virginia man had no constitutional right to display an automobile license plate that read "ATH-EST."

The man, Arnold L. Via, was ordered to surrender the plate after someone called the plate's message offensive.

In his appeal, Mr. Via's lawyers argued that a vanity plate is a "public forum." They said that he was singled out for discriminatory treatment since other motorists had been allowed to order plates bearing such words as "SAVED" and "PRAY."

• It let stand a ruling by the Federal Communications Commission that the fairness doctrine does not apply to teletext, the emerging television broadcast service that transmits text and graphics. The fairness doctrine requires broadcasters to provide adequate coverage of issues of public importance and of fairly reflect differing viewpoints.

Main Topics at the Venice Meeting

VENICE — Following are the main topics to be discussed at the summit meeting of seven major industrialized nations that began here Monday night:

NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION: The seven are expected to endorse a proposed treaty eliminating from Europe all U.S. and Soviet shorter- and medium-range nuclear missiles.

GULF: The United States, which has pledged to protect freedom of navigation in the Gulf, seeks support to involve the United Nations in a cease-fire plan in the Iran-Iraq war, with sanctions if either side refuses to negotiate. Washington seeks greater allied support in the Gulf after a May 17 missile attack by Iraq that killed 37 on the U.S. frigate Stark. Britain and France both have warships there.

ECONOMIC GROWTH: The United States, running record budget and trade deficits, wants Japan and West Germany to stimulate their economies to generate more imports and act as locomotives for growth elsewhere. Japan has introduced a \$42 billion spending package to stimulate growth. West Germany has brought forward some tax cuts in 1988 from 1990. The United States has been urged by the six others to cut its budget deficit.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION: The United States and France want agreed targets for currency, growth, trade and current account balances and inflation, with automatic consultation to rectify underperformance. Britain and West Germany have opposed binding commitments.

CURRENCY STABILITY: Agreements on controlling currency fluctuations, made at the Tokyo summit meeting last year, will probably be reviewed and reaffirmed.

TRADE AND PROTECTIONISM: All seven leaders say they want to keep markets open, but multiple disagreements underlie their words. These include agricultural disputes between the United States and Canada, on the one hand, and the European Community and Japan on the other. The seven are pledged to support the new round talks in Uruguay on liberalizing trade under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

DEBT: The seven will seek ways to ease the burden of Third World debtors, particularly the poorest in sub-Saharan Africa. Japan has promised to use part of its huge trade surplus to help do so.

AIDS: The meeting is likely to review the worldwide spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome and may consider coordinating research on the disease.

TERRORISM: A decision made at the Tokyo meeting on curbing international terrorism will be reviewed for signs of progress.

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De-Bugging of Embassy In Moscow Will Take 2 1/2 Years, U.S. Says

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Eliminating electronic surveillance devices planted in the new U.S. Embassy here will require at least two and a half years and "many tens of millions" of dollars, the head of a State Department investigatory panel said Monday.

James R. Schlesinger, a former director of the Defense Department and of the Central Intelligence Agency, said that Moscow had managed to intervene during construction of the embassy complex and plant "a higher plateau of technology" in listening devices than previously used.

These, he said, were not detectable by X-ray scanning, the traditional means U.S. officials had been using to search for any electronic surveillance devices.

"We did X-ray everything that came on site," Mr. Schlesinger said, but "the Soviets have moved to the point of developing capabilities that were not detectable by X-ray devices."

He added: "Were it not for the fact that we have a new detection device, this would have gone undetected."

Mr. Schlesinger also said that Soviet cooperation, which may prove difficult to obtain, would be required in resolving the security problem.

In the first official explanation of how the widespread bugging occurred, Mr. Schlesinger said Moscow had obtained permission to check materials to be used in construction, and "various government agencies had availed themselves of the opportunity" to plant devices.

"The number of implanted devices, which as yet we do not fully understand, is substantial," Mr. Schlesinger said at the end of a 10-day investigation here. The inquiry was commissioned by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"We face a rising curve of technology and technological progress in the new Soviet intrusion devices," he said. While Moscow does not have better devices, it "has been more ingenious at exploiting" the technology.

Protest Is Halted in Tunis

TUNIS — Police wielding batons on Monday dispersed about 150 Muslim militants who staged an anti-government demonstration in central Tunis.



President Ronald Reagan of the United States and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan met for talks Monday in Venice before the opening of the summit conference.

SHIPS: Allies React Cautiously to U.S. Call for Gulf Aid

(Continued from Page 1)
were a bluff, the president said: "I haven't bluffed once since I've been here." He was asked if the threats were real, and answered, "No, it's just a statement of fact."

But a senior British official said that in recent discussions with American officials and other allies he was "not aware that Silkworths or the issue of pre-emptive strikes even came up." In their public statements in Venice, senior American officials have left the impression that the administration was entertaining the possibility of launching raids against the Chinese-made missiles if they became operative.

"I think we haven't formed a view on Silkworths," said the British official. "This is something that needs careful discussion with the allies and I am not sure the Venice summit is the best place for this to be done."

At an American news briefing, Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, said the Soviet role in the Gulf had been "distinctly unhelpful" and defended the administration's decision to allow 11 Kuwaiti tankers to fly the U.S. flag after Kuwait had first secured help from Moscow for similar protection.

The allies' reaction on the Gulf question, according to several European officials, is conditioned by an awareness that Japan and Western Europe depend heavily on oil supplies from the region while the United States does not. Moreover, in the dynamics of the summit meeting, failure to appear forthcoming on the Gulf issue could weaken several governments' tactical positions on vital economic questions.

President Reagan's national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, said that Mr. Nakasone, during a meeting with the American leader, "volunteered to be as helpful as he could in the Persian Gulf," and that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada had telephoned the president "to indicate his support."

"And the sense that I get talking to various of my counterparts is that we certainly can expect some support for the principle of freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf," added Mr. Carlucci. He said "the major contribution" the allies could make would be to get a Security Council resolution "with teeth in it for a cease-fire in the area."

CONTRA: GERMAN: Pressing Own Priorities

(Continued from Page 1)
ished following the 1983 crisis over missile deployment in Europe.
East and West Germany vowed to "limit the damage" when the Soviet Union broke off arms-control talks following the West's installation of Pershing-2 and cruise nuclear missiles to counter the Soviet SS-20 arsenal.

Now that the United States and the Soviet Union are close to an accord that may eliminate their medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, Chancellor Helmut Kohl is striving to block momentum toward abolition of nuclear weapons in Europe, saying that would leave West Germany more vulnerable to the military threat posed by Soviet conventional forces.

For weeks, Mr. Kohl and conservative members of his Christian Democratic Party contended that abolishing superpower missiles with a range above 300 miles (500 kilometers) would confine to German territory any future conflict in which battlefield nuclear weapons were used.

Under pressure from the United States and other allies, Mr. Kohl's party accepted scrapping of American and Soviet missiles with ranges above 300 miles if West Germany could keep its 72 Pershing-1A missiles that use American nuclear warheads.

While the decision appeared to be a cave-in to the Western allies, West German officials insisted that the overriding reason was the support for that view by Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, and the widespread public support in the country for a nuclear arms accord.

"It would be a grave mistake to read this action as bowing solely to U.S. wishes," said a West German official. "We recognized how much our own people wanted this agreement. But from now on, you are going to see a government in Bonn that is much more active in promoting its own defense interests."

Mr. Kohl's prime concern now is stopping Soviet arms control initiatives from extending to troop cuts in both alliances that could set a precedent for a gradual U.S. military withdrawal from West Germany.

That prospect is so unsettling that after the bitter concession to adopt the "double-zero" position, a Christian Democratic legislator submitted a bill proposing that Mr. Kohl's government begin discussions with Moscow to make alternative security arrangements in preparation for the ultimate departure of U.S. forces.

For Erich Honecker, the East German leader, the challenge from Moscow is not so much a concern about too little security but rather the revolutionary implications of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's program of change.

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SUMMIT: U.S. Cuts Sanctions 17%

(Continued from Page 1)
The decision to lift a portion of the sanctions was made in principle at a meeting of the Economic Policy Committee last week in Washington.

The final decision on the formula used by the president for his "strictly proportional" reduction of the \$300 million total was settled in Venice.

An American review of Japanese progress in eliminating the alleged dumping showed that for DRAMs, or dynamic random access memory chips, Japanese prices now are, on the average, 85 percent in compliance with the U.S. concept of "fair value," against 59 percent at the time the sanctions were imposed, a change of 26 percentage points.

Of the total \$300 million in sanctions, \$135 million was imposed because of alleged Japanese dumping in third markets. Of that \$135 million, \$81 million related to alleged dumping of DRAMs. The Reagan administration calculated that the gain of 26 points in compliance amounted to \$51 million, or 17 percent of the total.

Japan is a major economic partner as well as a staunch friend and ally," Mr. Reagan said.
Sanctions were imposed as the American response to Japan's failure, by U.S. calculations, to live up to an agreement to stop selling semiconductors below "fair market value," especially in third-country markets. The damage to U.S. semiconductor companies was judged at \$300 million.

The retaliation was not directly against semiconductor companies, but against Japanese products using semiconductors, including personal computers and some television and audio equipment.

POPE: Polish Visit Begins

(Continued from Page 1)
This nation of 38 million citizens, most of them Catholics.

In a series of events symbolically supportive of the national opposition, the 67-year-old pontiff is expected to meet Thursday with Lech Walesa, the chairman of the banned Solidarity movement, who is still active.

Before returning to Rome on Sunday, the pope will pray at the grave of a martyred pro-Solidarity priest, Jerzy Popieluszko, whom John Paul quoted in his first homily Monday evening.

Solidarity supporters were on hand Monday along the papal motorcade route in from the airport and unfurled Solidarity banners as the pope stopped at the recently completed statue honoring Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the former Polish primate, near the historic old town. The cardinal died in 1981.

A heavily reinforced police force, numbering in the thousands, was deployed around the sites of the pope's visit and moved in quickly to tear down the banners.

Ghana Weekly Reports Coup Plan Is Foiled

ACCRA, Ghana — Ghanaian security forces have seized arms and ammunition smuggled into Ghana in a plan to overthrow the government, Voice, an independent weekly newspaper, reported Monday.

The coup was to be carried out last week during celebrations on the anniversary of the coup that brought Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings to power in 1979, the paper reported.

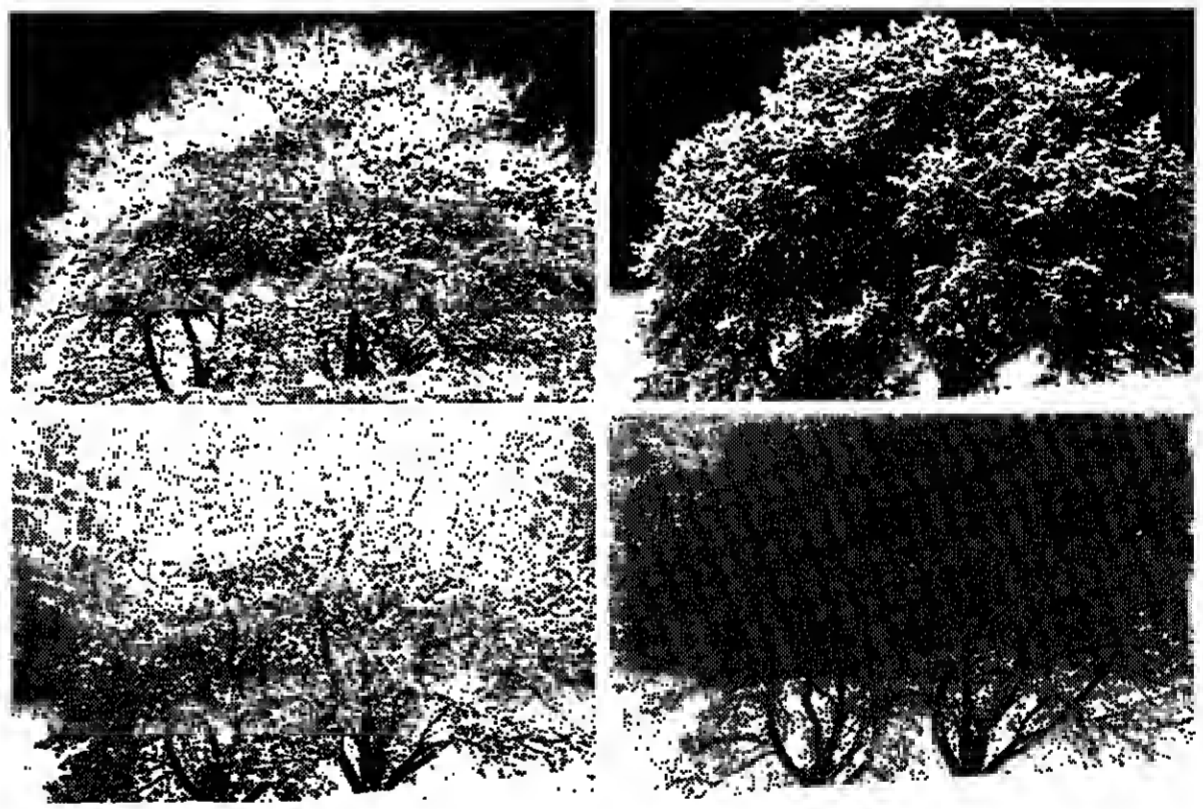
At first glance, nature and technology may seem to represent opposite poles. In fact, an affinity with nature makes a vehicle better equipped to ride the wind, bear the cold, beat the heat, and tame the roughest terrain. For this reason, we look to nature for inspiration, then apply whatever insight we gain to our technology. We aim to build cars that meet the requirements of both man and nature in a harmonious way. Cars that are technologically advanced, yes, but more than that, cars that are as reliable as the coming and going of the seasons. Because in our many years of making cars, we've always come back to the same conclusion. The more a car understands nature, the better it can meet its challenges.

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WHAT NATURE TAUGHT US ABOUT BUILDING CARS



INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Forced AIDS Testing?

Of course, says everyone from President Reagan to New York Mayor Edward Koch. It is obvious: Test people for AIDS. Testing, whether called mandatory or suggested with the term "routine," has become the politicians' cure for this incurable disease. But testing is no more obvious than it is a cure. The underlying question, lost in the clamor, is not whether to test but when, and why.

There are good reasons to test for AIDS. There are also some bad ones, and they cry out for open examination. If there were an effective way to rid the body of the AIDS virus, widespread testing should begin immediately. Drugs for treatment of the overt disease are starting to become available, but no remedy for the virus exists. Then why test?

Venice's Distractions

Venice is a magical city, but perhaps not the best place in the world to discuss the somber subject of economics and finance. There are too many distractions, a thought that has probably already occurred to the seven governments gathered there. It is supposed to be their annual summit meeting on economic policy, but most of the people who lead those governments have other and more pressing things on their minds.

President Reagan is focused, first of all, on the Gulf and his efforts to get the Europeans to provide more active help in guarding sea lanes. His second concern is arms control, and the intricate diplomacy to maintain agreement among his European allies on the negotiations with the Russians. As frequently happens in this administration, the economic agenda ranks at best third in his considerations.

Other Comment

Clouds Around the Summit
Over the years summit conferences have done most damage when they have been most ambitious. During the 1970s loose summit talk of "convoys" and "locomotives" contributed materially to global inflation. The 1978 Bonn summit, by urging Japan to relax its monetary stance, helped to induce a fall in the yen exchange rate that in turn gave fresh impetus to the Japanese export drive which is now so fiercely criticized. Nowadays expectations of summits are more modest. It is just as well.

they are making progress and promise to do even more in the future. The foods and wines of Italy will be studied in detail. This is too bad. 1987 is emerging as a critical year for the world economy — markets are jittery as Alan Greenspan succeeds Paul Volcker as the Federal Reserve, and Treasury Secretary James Baker's plan for Third World debt is in trouble, as protectionism is spreading and economists are sealing down growth forecasts. Not since the late 1920s have so many signals been flashing. The leaders in Venice should be working to overcome what could be the most severe international downturn since the Great Depression.

OPINION
Put More Muscle in the Gulf, Less in NATO

WASHINGTON — The attack on the USS Stark has again focused attention on a question that has haunted U.S. foreign policy since the Vietnam War: What military role should America play in the world? And what is NATO's proper role? In thinking about these issues, we should bear in mind these considerations: The Gulf is a crucial strategic area for America, and the U.S. influence there must be maintained. Washington cannot accept another major reversal in that region, after the loss of Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

By Zbigniew Brzezinski
This is the first of two articles.
generate in the weak and vulnerable Gulf states. In an ideal world, U.S. forces patrolling the Gulf would be joined by French, British, Italian, Belgian and Dutch forces, all financed by Japan. That would be a perfect solution. But if that is not possible, it does not necessarily follow that America should do nothing. The United States, after all, is a world power; its allies are simply regional powers.

Since NATO countries refuse to play a role in defending Western interests in distant regions, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the United States must begin to reallocate its defense resources. In the restructuring of its defense effort, the United States must enhance its capability to fight in areas where it cannot permanently station forces. That means three things: it will have to increase its capability to move troops and equipment by air and sea; it will have to create additional light forces, rather than heavy forces deployed in a single region, and usable mainly in that region; and it will have to tell its NATO allies to assume greater responsibility for their own defense — which is something they clearly have the economic capacity to do.

The Soviet Resistance: Gorbachev vs. the Heel-Draggers

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts — No one ever promised Mikhail Gorbachev that reforming the Soviet Union would be easy. Opposition to his effort to establish joint ventures with foreign ownership indicates just how difficult his task is. The more far-reaching the change, the more determined the resistance. Yet the further Mr. Gorbachev goes, the more those in favor of reform want him to go still further.

By Marshall I. Goldman
that he has political opposition. In seeking a scapegoat for his lack of progress, Mr. Gorbachev has begun to blame outsiders. In a remarkable speech last month he complained that some Sovietologists in the West "want to sow doubt regarding the practicality of our plans."

All this would be more understandable if the Malthusians had been proved right: if population growth had outstripped the Earth's ability to produce food. But it has happened at a time of the greatest food surpluses the world has known. Not only have the traditional granaries of North America, Western Europe, Argentina and Australia overproduced, but so have many Third World countries, yesterday's basket cases. India, once dependent on handouts, has increased its food production by 5 percent each year of this decade, far ahead of population growth. Still, India's number of hungry people has increased. Like many Asian countries, India has had a technological revolution in food production, but no social revolution. India, China, Indonesia and Pakistan are all exporting food. Yet many of their own people cannot afford to buy enough food.

Amid Hope and Fear, All Are Uncertain

MOSCOW — Snatches from three conversations: The author, the 51-year-old editor of leading magazine "For the first time in my life, I'm in a political struggle. I'm in a hurry. I do every issue as if it were the last. I want to accelerate the momentum and besides, you never know what will come. I know who the enemies are now, and they know who we are. Before, there were faceless people at the top to worry about; now we are between faceless people at the top and down below."

By Flora Lewis
down too far. If Gorbachev's program is blocked, it won't just mean stagnation, but collapse. That would be very dangerous, not only for us but for the rest of the world too. It could lead to civil war, even international war. The changes have to come, and rapidly."

A third problem results from the poor economic performance of the industrialized countries, leading to closing markets and a decline in purchasing power. World Bank figures suggest that a decline in the national income in the industrialized countries leads to almost a doubling of the rate of decline in the Third World countries. And the poorest groups in the Third World are hit as much as five times as hard as the general population.

Treading Water in Venice

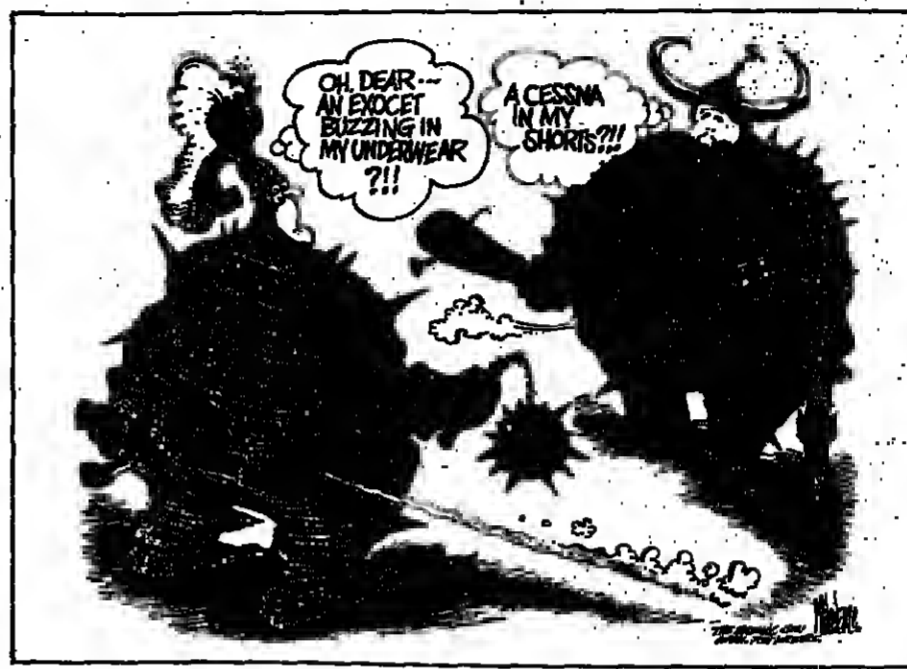
BRISELLE — For courtroom lawyers, it is a maxim: Never put a question to a witness unless you know what the answer will be. A version of that golden rule should apply to economic summit meetings. Never hold one unless you know it can achieve something.

By Flora Lewis
did he really think ordinary citizens had never noticed the long food lines and the empty shops? He shrugged. "There's no need to rub it in with all this bad news. There has to be an economic base first, a better foundation, before you can expect people to grasp what reform is supposed to do."

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO
1912: Terror in the Air
PARIS — The attitude of people in regard to houseflies represents a combination of ignorance with an indifference springing from long habit. But let us consider the facts about the fly, which, having tasted the butter and sampled the bread, is now by its drooping in the milk picher. It is altogether certain that the fly in question has recently been walking over unspeakable nastiness, and that his feces in particular, are covered with objectionable germs. Above all things, the fly seems to delight in feeding upon the waste products of the human body, and in this way it exercises its function as a carrier of typhoid fever. But this is of less importance than the destruction of human life by the bowel complaints which these insects spread. People must be made to realize that the housefly is, of all existing creatures, the most dangerous to mankind.

A Miserable Decade for The Hungry

By Jonathan Power
NEW YORK — The worldwide growth of hunger and malnutrition has accelerated in the 1980s, despite record food surpluses that are disrupting agricultural economies in the Third World and elsewhere. Agricultural ministers are meeting in Beijing this week under the auspices of the World Food Council. Though their work is overshadowed by the grander meeting in Venice, they are battling the most intractable and serious problem of the world economy at least if one rates hunger as the most painful of economic problems.



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OPINION

Can Those Who Dig and Tell Keep on Saying, "Trust Us"?

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—This is an attempt to examine some questions about the press. For many years I was sure I had firm answers to them. But the questions are getting sharper and the answers muddier, which can be disconcerting.

These are not new questions. We in the press always have been confident of the answer to questions about our own politics, sex lives and money.

We are not officials; our mission in life is to divorce our stories and news judgments from bias, and the only thing that counts is what we put in the papers or broadcast. So how we vote or what we belong to or what we think off the job does not matter.

Forty years of experience have firmured rather than shaken my trust in the journalistic integrity of most reporters. On good papers there are layers of editors to catch prejudice. And if we slip, there it is in print or on the air to show us up.

I know there are reporters and editors who slant the news; I have been the subject of articles for which the writer should surely hang. The scoundrels will certainly be brought to justice, in the next world if it cannot be arranged in this. But there are relatively few of them, so "trust us" still seems reasonable to say.

The problem is that journalism has changed. It has become tougher-minded and deeper-digging, which usually is good. But it has also become rather meaner and less inclined to grant areas of trust or privacy, which is not so good.

So it seems less clear-cut to say that every public official must report the source of every bit of income while newspeople decline to say what political group or industry is paying them to lecture or who may be picking up a bill for a trip.

Once there were areas of private life that newspaper considered off limits. This was under a theory of journalism known as "look-we-are-all-human."

But now that the love affairs, drinking habits and sexual preferences not just of presidential candidates but of all important officials are news, isn't it less logical for journalists to say that their private lives are their own business?

Aren't they often more influential than many officials whose private conduct is considered relevant to the public?

No, colleagues, it is not a First Amendment issue. We would all be opposed to any regulation or industry-wide code of conduct on such things. It is something much more difficult to pin down: that squeaky little voice inside that always asks you questions and now is not really silenced when the "trust us" answer is played back.

Journalists can keep ducking the issue, but not for long. One day soon editors, reporters and publishers will have to decide, paper by paper, if the familiar answers are good enough. Those who think not will face the choice of forging some stories about personal matters or agreeing to make their own lives fully public. It is not a matter of law, but of ethics and that squeaky voice.

—Michael Kramer, writing in U.S. News & World Report, The New York Times.



The Quiet Todays of a Once-Bustling Port

By Hans Koning

LIVERPOOL—A traveler from England's southeast arriving at Lime Street Station in Liverpool may need a while to place himself. The public buildings facing him in the square are as fine as anything London has to offer, but the streets appear disconcertingly empty. There is a dearth of traffic and of commercial activity contrasting with the prosperity that erected those buildings.

At the river's edge was life. The guardhouses on the floating tide bridges were manned, the lifesaving equipment and jetties were in good repair. Stranded (the nautical equivalent of grounded) former seamen were about, unmistakable in their starched, clean work clothes.

There was a smell in the air of iron and brackish water—the smell of a seaport civilization such as the one I grew up with in Amsterdam. But the ferry from Birkenhead across the river unloaded only a handful of passengers, and when I boarded it for a ride to and fro I was alone with the crew.

MEANWHILE

ed only a handful of passengers, and when I boarded it for a ride to and fro I was alone with the crew. Below deck a cheerful canteen man served me a cup of tea for 12 pence (about 20 cents)—the best buy in England. It was all a bit shabby but with a surprising and pleasant chumminess about it.

On another day, going farther south along the shore on the Liverpool side, I came to a vast rehabilitated area, the Albert Dock estate. At the time of its reconstruction around 1850 this was the most modern dock in the world, but it is not being rebuilt as a dockyard. The seaport trade for such docks does not exist any longer. Its high warehouses of beige, newly cleaned brick, and the shoreline itself are being revived as tourist space: a maritime museum, an art museum, shops, restaurants.

Sitting on one of the new tide bollards at the water's edge, I did not see one moving harbor crane or smoking factory chimney. Yet the Mersey approaches, which Churchill described as the most crucial bit of water of World War II, are not dead as a port. In 1985 they handled about 10 million tons of goods. It isn't much (4 percent of what Rotterdam handles) and, worse, it mostly now goes to Seaford, which is a deep-sea port way out of town, facing the Irish Sea.

Seaford takes pride in its unloading of a freighter in a matter of hours and in its direct access to the roads and railroads. It is clear, then, why there aren't any sailors anymore, drunken or sober, to enliven the Liverpool scene.

North of Albert, beyond the ferry landing, is Prince's dock. Here is the bit of river from which 10 million emigrants left for America and Australia in the years of the steerage passage, four pounds (\$20) a head, children half price. Here, too, during World War II the American soldiers bound for the invasion of Europe disembarked. They've put the station there now for the city and country bus services. Behind it is a monument to those GIs. Standing in a cloud of exhaust fumes, I did not study it with due reverence.

A city such as this votes for the Labor Party, Eric Heffer, the member of Parliament for Liverpool-Walton, spoke to me about present Merseyside development:

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Trying to Do Business in Japan Is Not a 'Waste of Time'

Two articles by Stuart Auerbach of The Washington Post about talks in Tokyo between U.S. and Japanese trade officials (IHT, March 27 and April 29) were based on leaked notes taken by one participant at what was supposed to be a confidential discussion.

Aside from the leak of a classified State Department cable, it is unfortunate that only one side of the discussion was presented, and that inaccurately. It is even more unfortunate that both leaks of this same document occurred at extremely sensitive times while Congress and the Reagan administration were considering the long-term trade relationship of the United States with Japan.

The March 27 article says "Makoto Kuroda... told the Americans over lunch that it was a waste of time for the United States to try to sell supercomputers to Japanese government agencies or universities, no matter how superior they were in price or quality." This is a gross misrepresentation of what I said.

No such comment is attributed to me in the classified document printed in full in The Washington Post on April 28.

What I said at the January meeting, and what I continue to say, is that if an American product offers superior quality and a competitive price, there is no reason why it should not be accepted in Japan. With adequate sales efforts and commitment to the Japanese market on the part of its supplier, there is every reason why it should succeed. This is clear from the large number of U.S. companies already succeeding in Japan.

The leaked document seems to assert that the Japanese market is being "reserved" for Japanese producers of supercomputers. I strongly disagree. Cray Research Inc. of the United States, according to its annual report, "has enjoyed success in Japan," selling six of its computer systems there, and has a contract to provide another to Honda Motors Co. Also, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone recently decided to purchase a

third Cray system. The IBM 3090 VP series is also selling well in Japan.

Another criticism in the document concerns the offering of substantial discounts or grants to universities and research laboratories by Japanese manufacturers. But this is a common practice in the United States, as well.

The United States and Japan must avert a trade war. We live in a dangerous world, and the best way to protect our freedoms and our livelihoods is to work together and grow together.

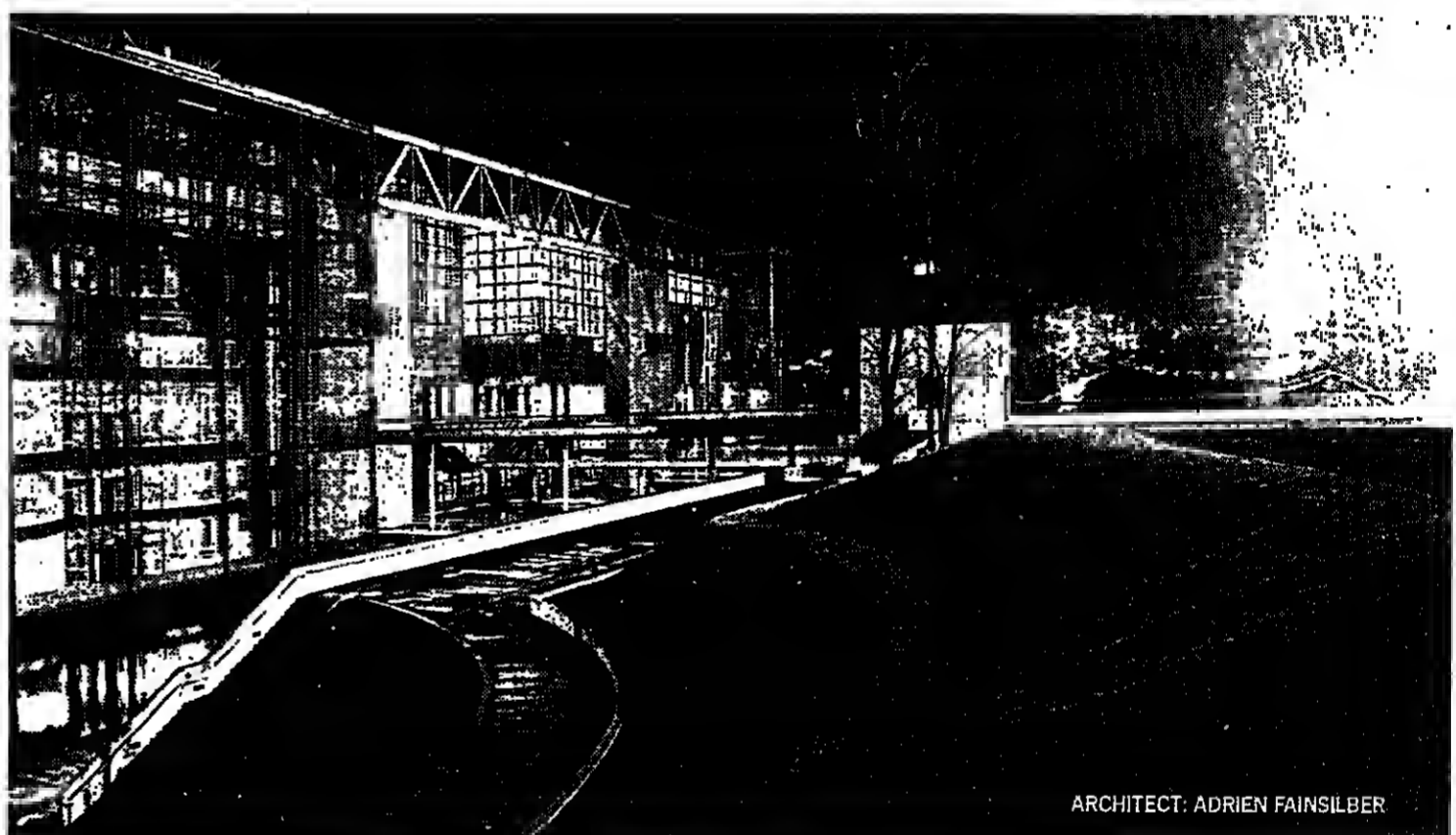
We both have industries and bureaucracies—"factions," as James Madison called them 200 years ago—that clamor for protection. Sometimes, what is best for them is not best for either nation as a whole. But their protests cannot be dismissed lightly; they must be resolved in open and fair public debates. That is how both the United States and Japan work, and that is how we should work together.

MAKOTO KURODA, Vice-minister of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo.

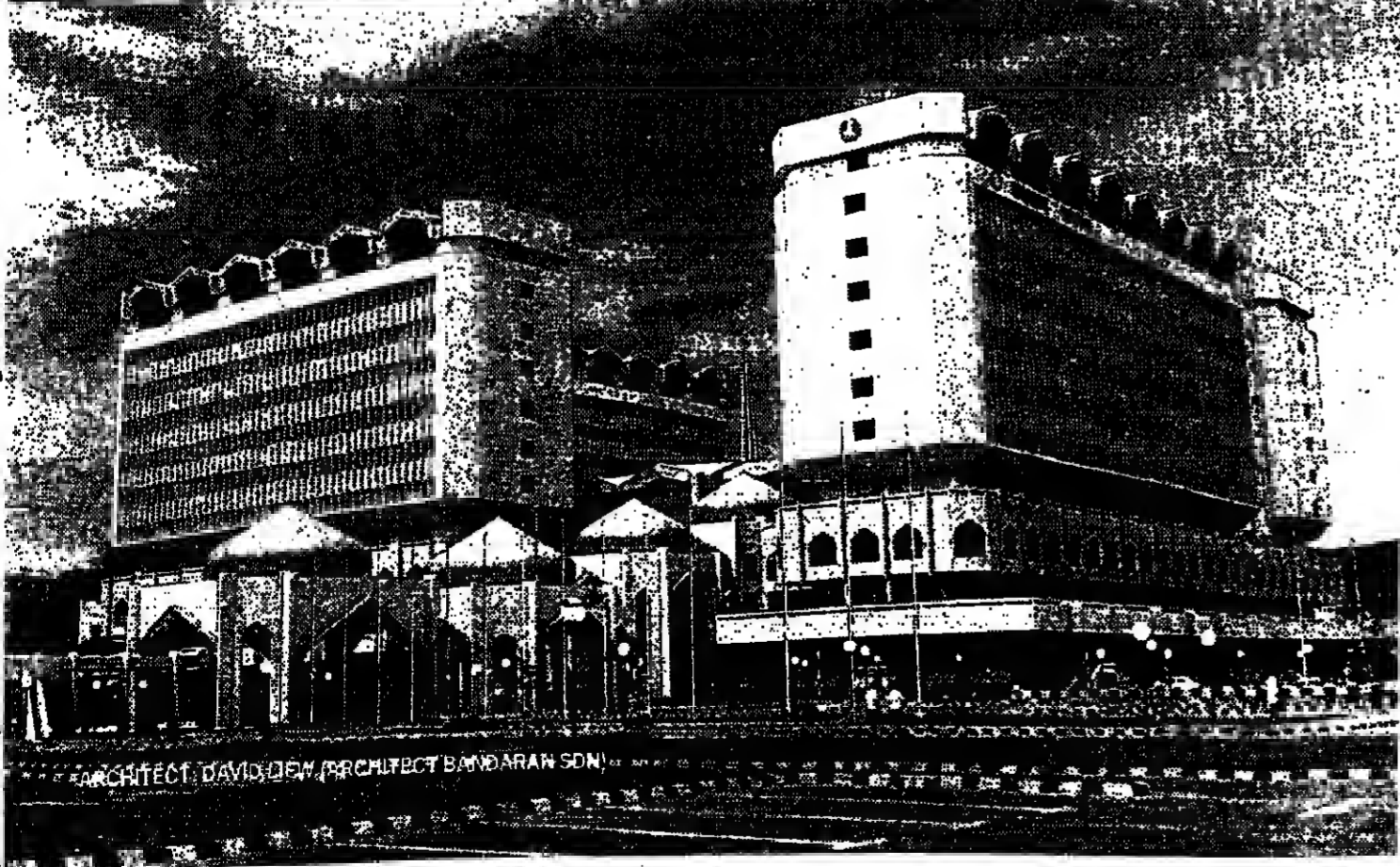
The "Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie" is the most recent attraction of the 55 hectare La Villette multicultural complex on the outskirts of Paris. Conceived for the general public, this 21st century science centre will contribute to a better understanding of modern science and technology.

Covering over 1.3 million m³, the "City" features a magnificent building with vast exhibition areas, a multimedia library, an international conference centre and many other public facilities. And a spectacular 36.5 m diameter Géode with a unique hemispherical theatre. The architectural excellence of this impressive high-tech project is complemented by the functional distinction of Philips advanced technology.

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Philips technology also complements the architecturally outstanding Muslim headquarters at Kota Kinabalu in Sabah, Malaysia. Considered the most sophisticated building of its type in the region, the new Majlis Ugama Islam Sabah (MUIS) headquarters comprises four office blocks, an art gallery, a shopping mall and a vast multipurpose main hall for sports, cinema, theatre and other cultural activities.

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PHILIPS

Philips Corporate Marketing Communications, Eindhoven, the Netherlands

A Rembrandt Of Funky CDs

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

ED MICHEL, a producer who has worked on more than 150 CD jazz reissues, compares himself to a painting restorer. "There's this funky Rembrandt — the colors don't show through, the canvas is ripped, there are smears. It's got to be cleaned up so it looks like it did when Rembrandt painted it. But it shouldn't look like a Warhol. An Original Dixieland Jazz Band recording should not be mistaken for a contemporary revival band playing the same music."

According to recording industry figures, while total U.S. sales of pre-recorded albums, tapes and compact discs declined by 5 percent in 1986, dollar volume went up by 6 percent because of a 134-percent increase in compact discs, which now equal LPs in market share — 20 percent each.

A CD that retails at \$15 has more profit built into it than a \$9 LP. To pump out CDs fast at the lowest possible cost, recording companies turned to people like Michel and their vaults. Classical

music and jazz have longer life spans than pop, and so far they represent an estimated 70 percent of the CD catalogue.

Before he turned to producing, Michel played guitar and bass with folk acts like Odette in Los Angeles but quickly realized he would never become more than "competent at an uninteresting level." At the same time he kept wondering why records didn't sound right. Why couldn't he hear the bass drum? Why did they hire the wrong rhythm section for Zoot Sims? He had a good ear, historical perspective and loved being around musicians. He decided to have something to do with making records.

He has produced albums by Albert Ayler, Gato Barbieri, Dave Brubeck, Charlie Byrd, Ornette Coleman, John Coltrane, Miles Davis, Eric Dolphy and Bill Evans and that's only through the E's. He directed Impulse Records from 1968 to 1975 until the economy got sluggish and jazz was "out." He moved to Tucson, Arizona, and played string bass for a living. Two years ago, he began to get calls to remaster old material for CDs. moved to New York and is currently working for RCA, which expects to have a total of 50 jazz CDs on the market by the end of the year.

"The burst of CDs is going to get bigger and bigger until the pipelines are clogged. So far there's been more consumer demand than production capacity but the industry is catching up. RCA just closed its only LP pressing plant in the U.S. Old Prestleys and Beatles are now on CD and there will be more new stuff so eventually jazz will go back to a more normal percentage."

Told that Eric Clapton prefers the original Cream LPs to the remastered CDs, Michel responded: "I'll bet he does. You've got to refer



Ed Michel

back to the standards of the times. I leave all mono records mono, for example. 'Electronically enhanced stereo' is basically a schlocky sales device like coloring black-and-white movies. Digital remixing can bring out inner voices you never heard before so that the music comes at you more completely. The hardware keeps getting better. But every one of these 'improvements' has a price. Young engineers add lots of reverb and presence and all sorts of effects which may be interesting to listen to but are not necessarily appropriate to the original."

Michel predicts that within three years the retail price of CDs will come down and LPs will go the way of 78 RPMs. So far, few if any original '78s — from the pre-tape era — have been successfully remastered. "There was a lot of muck on those things before they were transferred to tape. Digital technology removes too much music along with the pops, clicks and hisses. When you transfer music to digital tape all you basically have is a bunch of numbers. Instead of manipulating vibrations in the air, you store numbers in a computer memory. There are maybe half a dozen people in the States working to develop computer software capable of recognizing which numbers represent noise and removing them."

Carter mentioned his frustration and anger after losing his last election, but went on to say how they had made a new and happy life for themselves. "This book is about health — physical, emotional and spiritual," he concluded.

Is There Life After the White House?

NEW YORK — This past week seemed like Carter week as Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, swept through town to promote their book, "Everything to Gain: Making the Most of the Rest of Your Life."

HEBE DORSEY

The answers are optimistic in a straightforward, slightly naive fashion, but this is a pep talk aimed at the vast majority of Americans, who, said Jim Brasler, one of Carter's assistants, "want to be told." The beginning of the book tells a lot about the Carters and what it felt like to be alone — "both we and the house strangely empty" — after years at the White House. "It was deeply discouraging for me to contemplate the unpredictable years ahead," Carter wrote.

Carter wrote "Rosalynn is a very good cook" and she wrote "I enjoyed being in the kitchen again," although she reported an increased awareness of diet. She recounted that Amy, who is a vegetarian, once said that, when she grew up, she did not want to be like her mother because her mother didn't enjoy her food. But mother writes: "I do enjoy it — what she doesn't realize is that she came into the world just about the time I had to start watching my weight."

Another vignette reveals that the Carters' worst fights occurred when Rosalynn was late, something her husband cannot tolerate. So one day when he forgot her birthday, she wrote a note: "Happy Birthday! As a proof of my love, I will never again make an unpleasant comment about tardiness." He kept his promise.

The comments about his mother, Miss Lillian, who joined the Peace

This is also the pattern of the book, with husband and wife each giving views of the same events. The main question: "Is there life after the White House?" is followed by a wife's "Is there life after 50?" Or is it 60? The book lists 53 humanitarian projects, including the Carter's favorite, Habitat for Humanity, which is concerned with providing houses for the homeless. Support for the project has quadrupled since the Carters got involved.

The Carters travel a lot to push their widespread projects, such as the volunteer housing program for the poor, in 17 nations. In many countries, "We are treated with as much deference as if I were still in the White House," he said. "I doubt that any American president has ever been to places like Sudan, Zambia and Ghana. We make a point to go and take experts with us and work out agreements with governments."

"I've always been quite popular in certain parts of the world — Asia, Africa and some places in Europe — where people approve of my stance on peace, human rights, nuclear agreements. And even in the United States, I'm much more popular than when I was in office. This is not unusual. Truman was most unpopular in office and then people realized what he'd done and he is now very popular."

Corps at 68, after noticing a sign saying "Age is no barrier," also bring the Carters closer to their audience.

There was nothing simple or naive about Carter as he answered a few pre-dinner questions. His eyes as cold as glaciers, he said yes, he liked to be back in the fray. Happy? "Obviously, there's more satisfaction in being president of the United States, when you can influence major events. But we have a very good life now, a multiple career, very gratifying and enjoyable."

Carter, who talked of multiple projects — "teaching, books, taking care of our family affairs" — was also looking forward to his next trip to Thailand and China. Asked if he traveled as a private citizen or if he still enjoyed presidential clout, he said: "I don't represent the United States, but I generally deal with the king or the president of a country. In Thailand, for instance, I'll see the king. This, he added, is 'dealing from the top but not from power.'"

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Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter: "Our worst experience."

In their book, the Carters tell about turning into carpenters to help their Habitat project. Tools in hand, they have worked on decrepit buildings on Manhattan's Lower East Side as well as in Chicago.

"My wife has never been more beautiful than when her face was covered with black smut from scraping burned ceiling joists, and streaked with sweat from carrying sheets of plywood," Carter wrote. To which his wife added: "If I can be a carpenter, dear reader, you can be anything you want to be."

Asked if this was not a waste of time and talent, and wouldn't they achieve more by getting onto the lecture circuit, Carter answered: "We spend a week a year building. This gets a lot of publicity and we enjoy this work. It's highly visible." He added that they deliver a lot of

lectures as well. "We have a great deal of access to television talk shows but we use it to make a deliberate statement."

Asked what was the most frequent question he had heard during the week, the former president said: "It's about current events and my assessment of President Reagan." The answer? "I disapprove of most of his policies."

"Bored?" Carter said. "We have almost complete freedom; we travel a lot but Plains is a haven for us," even though he said: "Any refusal to live there, saying, 'You may be from the country but I'm not. I've been raised in the city!'"

"Wherever we are," Carter added, "we look forward to going back to Plains. That's where we do our plans for the future. It's home."

Marie-Martine ESCADA
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52, Faubourg Saint-Honoré 75008 Paris - Tel.: 47 42 78 78

8 Tonys for 'Les Misérables'

NEW YORK — "Les Misérables," a musical adaptation of Victor Hugo's novel, and "Fences," about a black family on the eve of the civil rights era, swept the 41st annual Tony Awards, Sunday night. Trevor Nunn and John Caird won their second joint Tony, after "Nicholas Nickleby" in 1982, for their staging of "Les Misérables," which won eight awards. In addition to best musical and direction, it won for original score of a musical (Claude-Michel Schönberg, Herbert Kretzmer and Alain Boublil), book of a musical (Schönberg and Boublil), featured actor and featured actress in a musical (Michael Maguire and Frances Ruffelle), scenic design (John Napier), lighting design (David Hersey). "Fences," a play by August Wilson, won four Tonys, including best play, direction of a play (Lloyd Richards), performance by an actor in a play (James Earl Jones) and performance by a featured actress in a play (Mary Alice). Robert Lindsay and Maryann Plunkett won leading actor and actress awards in a musical for "Me and My Girl," and Linda Lavin won best actress in a play for Neil Simon's "Broadway Bound."

DOONESBURY



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Gr. Britain £	130	72	40	£ 0,19	£ 69
Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49,56	Dr. 18,040
Ireland £.Irl.	150	82	45	£.Irl. 0,29	£.Irl. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18,41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1,21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3,05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1,10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia: \$	580	320	175	Varies by country	

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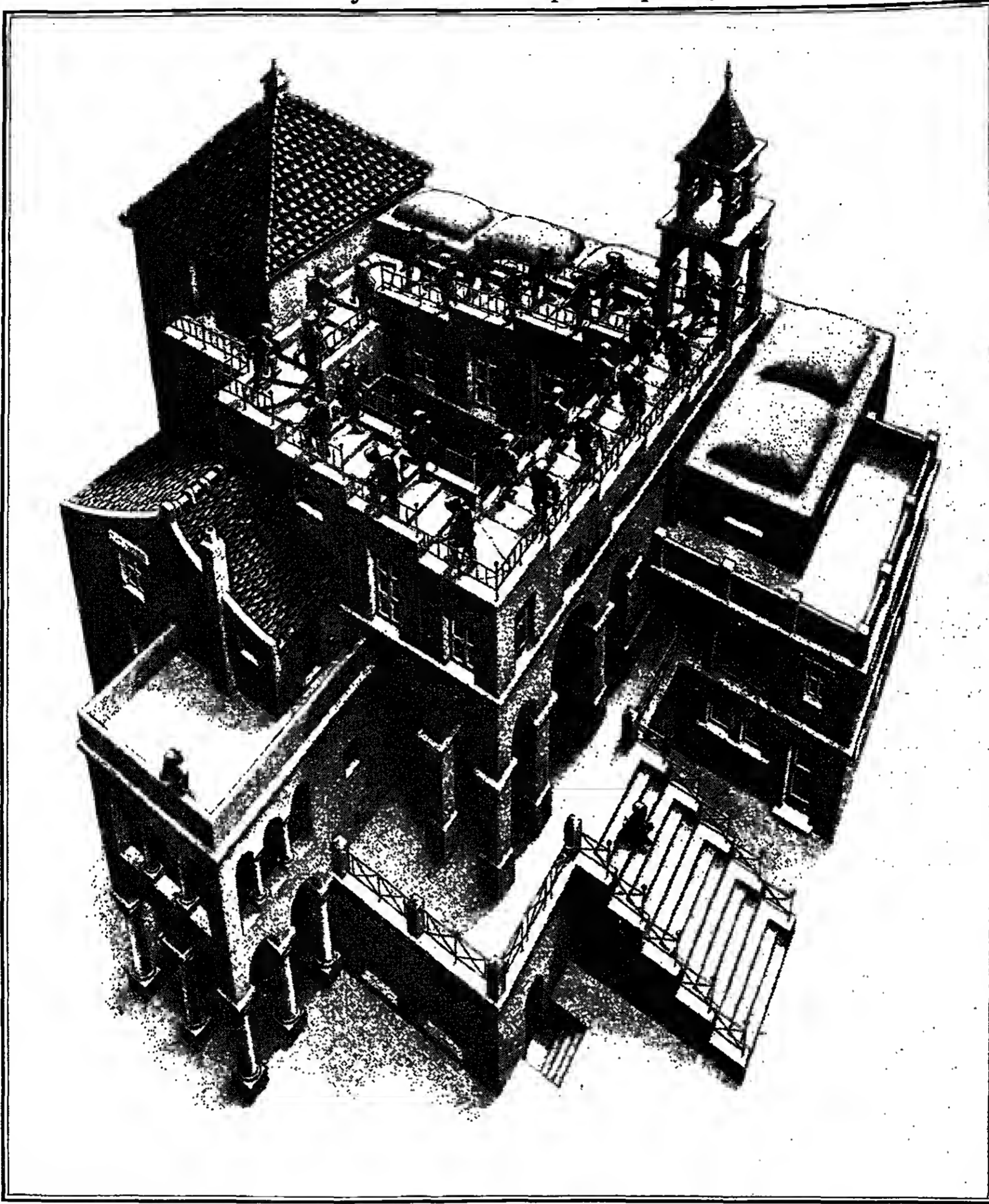
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I-6

Merrill Lynch and the European experience



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1. Perspectives

Perspective is all a matter of angles and viewpoints.

An investment banking firm that views the world from only one standpoint has only limited perspective to bring its clients.

So to serve the particular needs of our clients in Europe, Merrill Lynch offers its worldwide expertise from thirty-five individual locations.

In our world of finance, depth of vision is a prerequisite.



Merrill Lynch

Page 10

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Kuala Lumpur
A Disaster

K

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(A)

Index Rates

Other Dollar Values

Other Money Rates

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like AAP, AIG, AIGP, etc.

Morkel Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 am volume, NYSE prev. conv. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists Composite, Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo with text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Close, Prev. Lists Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Close, Chg. Lists Composite, Industrials, Finance, Insurance, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Top Air, Wack, Wack, etc.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials. Lists various bond categories and their performance.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Issues, New Lists.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, %SWT. Lists trading activity for various dates.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Industrials, Transp., Utilities, S&P 500.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists Industrials, Transp., Utilities, S&P 500.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various stock categories.

NYSE Sluggish but Dow Rises

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply Monday, but trading was lethargic as investors kept an eye on interest-rate movements while waiting to see whether any tangible developments would emerge from the Venice summit meeting. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 34.59 points last week, climbed 25.49 points on Monday to close at 2,571.64. Declines led advances 2-1 among the NYSE issues traded. Volume was 136.58 million shares, up from 129.11 million shares.

Main NYSE stock listing table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists hundreds of stocks including AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

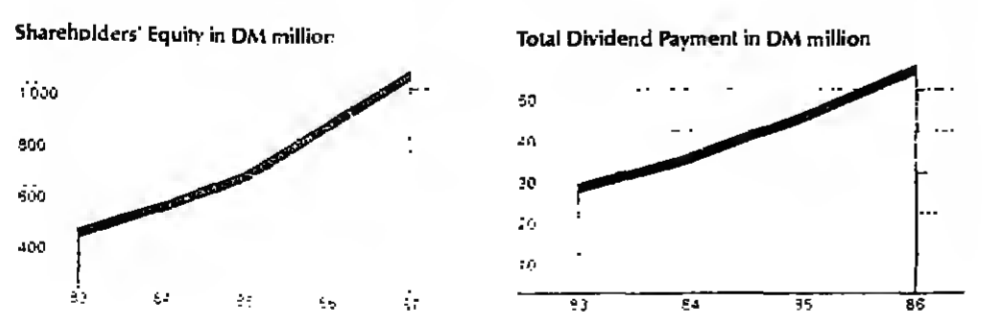
EVERMAN'S GOLD advertisement featuring an image of a gold nugget and text: The Australian Nugget is the new way to invest in man's oldest and surest store of financial wealth.

BHF-BANK Reports

1986: ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

In 1986, BHF-BANK - Germany's Merchant Bank - further strengthened its position both domestically and internationally. After the outstanding achievements of recent years, the results for 1986 were especially impressive. Earnings were boosted substantially, the Bank increased its total assets to DM 13.7 billion, and Group assets reached DM 27.5 billion.

Quality Performance - Profitability increased in 1986 by 30% to DM 75 million. The largest contribution came from the service sector where net income amounted to two-thirds of interest earned. Fee income grew by almost 25% stemming principally from bank business in securities and underwriting. The volume of share raising alone increased by almost 50% over the previous year, and almost tripled the 1981 figure. The partial operating result reached DM 177 million - exceeding 1985's strong showing by 11%.



Growth and Stability - BHF-BANK increased its capital in early 1987, thus broadening its equity base still further. In fact, the capital and reserves of BHF-BANK amount to DM 10.0 billion, representing 73% of the balance sheet total. In 1986, DM 1.5 million were allocated to the reserves and risk provisions were again strengthened. The results achieved in 1986 once more demonstrate the benefits of BHF-BANK's policy of maintaining growth and stability without sacrificing quality.

Bonus for Shareholders - The favourable 1986 results were reflected in the decision of the Annual General Meeting to give a special bonus of DM 2 per DM 50 share addition to the dividend for the year of DM 12. The total dividend payment amounted to DM 5.53 million - some 30% higher than in 1985. Soon, BHF-BANK shares will be officially quoted on the Zurich, Basel and Geneva stock exchanges.

For further information about BHF-BANK, we invite you to contact us for a copy of the 1986 Annual Report.

BHF-BANK Germany's Merchant Bank logo and name.

HEAD OFFICE: Bockenheimer Landstrasse 10, D-6000 Frankfurt 1, Germany. Telephone: 1065, 7160, Telex: 241026 igmra d, Fax: 1069, 1065-2296. BRANCHES: New York, Grand Cayman, Singapore, Tokyo, SUBSIDIARIES: Luxembourg, London, Zurich, REP OFFICES: Bologna, Hong Kong, Johannesburg, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Mexico, Philadelphia, Singapore, Toronto, Tokyo.

Continuation of the main NYSE stock listing table from the previous page, listing stocks from AIG to various other companies.

Continuation of the main NYSE stock listing table from the previous page, listing stocks from various companies to the end of the list.

Use? readers

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, Change. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, Change. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, Change. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, Change. Lists various stocks and their prices.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, Change. Lists various stocks and their prices.

Honeywell Inc. has sold a majority interest in Honeywell Bull Inc. (formerly Honeywell Information Systems Inc.) to Compagnie des Machines Bull and NEC Corporation. The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Honeywell Inc. in this transaction. Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. May 27, 1987

Mondays AMEX Closing

Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg. Lists various stocks and their market performance.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg. Lists various stocks and their market performance.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg. Lists various stocks and their market performance.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg. Lists various stocks and their market performance.

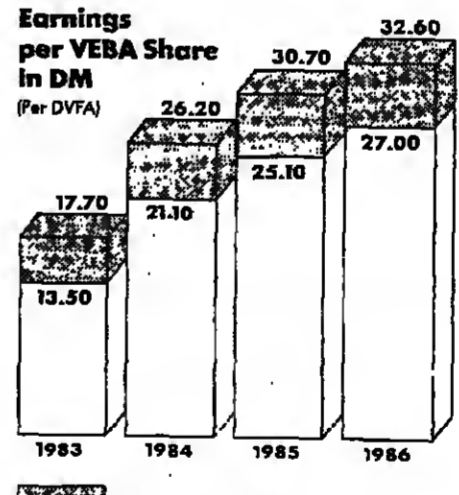
Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg. Lists various stocks and their market performance.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, %Chg. Lists various stocks and their market performance.

VEBA

Strong Earnings Again in 1986

Profits up, sales down
In 1986, VEBA again surpassed the good results of the previous year. Earnings per share increased from DM 30.70 to DM 32.60, including DM 5.60 tax credit calculated on the basis of the DVFA formula, and have almost doubled since 1983. Group net profit, including the release of reserves required under the Foreign Investment Law, increased from DM 767 million to DM 1,020 million. This strong result was attained despite unfavorable conditions in the petroleum sector. Total sales were down, the decline stemming mainly from drops in crude oil prices, petroleum products and petrochemical feedstocks as well as the lower U.S. dollar. Following the year's achievements, VEBA plans to maintain its dividend at DM 10 per DM 50 share and to strengthen the reserves substantially.



German tax credit

Trading and transportation: accent on quality
STINNES and RAAB KARCHER performed well in 1986, continuing the upward trend of the previous year by concentrating on activities with good margins.

Total investments: DM 3.6 billion
Because of the decline in crude oil prices, investments in the petroleum sector were greatly reduced. Increased investments were made in the growing chemical sector, with a high share of capital spending for new plants and expansion.

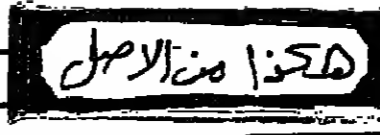
Outlook 1987
VEBA is in a strong position to exploit the potential in its four main areas of activity, and the Group is optimistic about the prospects for good results again in 1987.

Electricity: the main source of profitability
The electricity division with PreussenElektra and VEBA Kraftwerke Ruhr contributed decisively to the Group's results. Some 94% of electricity supply was generated from nuclear energy and coal.

Chemical sector: another good year
Sales volume matched the high level of the previous year which had been adjusted for the fertilizer operations sold in mid-1985. Capacity utilization was again a high 84%.

To find out more about VEBA operations and performance, please contact:
VEBA AG, Karl-Arnold-Platz 3, D-4000 Dusseldorf 30, Federal Republic of Germany.

Report Hurt... ZECCA... FENDI...



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Report on Lloyds Loans Hurts U.K. Bank Shares

By Warren Geiler
International Herald Tribune
Bank shares on the London Stock Exchange declined Monday following a report that Lloyds Bank PLC, one of Britain's major clearing banks, was about to sharply raise its reserves because of endangered Third World loans.

Lloyds and Midland have the largest Third World debt exposure of the four big British clearing banks. The other two are National Westminster Bank PLC and Barclays Bank PLC.

A report in Monday's Times of London said that Lloyds had been spending out institutional reaction to a possible write-off of up to £650 million (\$1.05 billion) of sovereign debt in the Third World. The move, according to the Times' report, would reduce Lloyds' expected profit this year by up to 70 percent.

Following a decision by Citicorp in the United States last month to set aside \$3 billion to cover risk on its Third World debt exposure, the Bank of England said it expected British banks to continue taking prudent steps toward offsetting bad-debt exposure.

Commerzbank AG Plans Sale of Saudi Bank Stake

FRANKFURT — Commerzbank AG plans to sell its 5 percent stake in Saudi Investment Bank, the German bank said Monday.

"British banks have been increasing their debt provisions by £300 million to £400 million year by year," said Joannes Gillis, banking analyst with Morgan Grenfell Securities in London. "For Lloyds to suddenly jump in with a £650 million provision would be very unusual and I just don't expect it to happen."

Imasco Selling U.S. Land Unit

HOUSTON — American General Corp. said Monday that it had agreed to buy the U.S. land development division of Genstar Land U.S.A. Inc., a subsidiary of Imasco Ltd. of Canada, for about \$200 million.

Grand Met To Sell Unit To Managers

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC said Monday that it had agreed to sell its contract services division to management for £160 million (\$260.72 million).

American, a big insurance holding company, said that the agreement would include residential projects under development in San Diego, Phoenix, Arizona; Miami and Orlando, Florida.

Other operations are building services contractors and an international contract catering business. In the year to the end of September 1986, the division produced pretax profit of £10.2 million on sales of £231 million. Net assets were about £30 million.

Research-Cottrell Sets \$293 Million Merger

SOMERVILLE, New Jersey — Research-Cottrell Inc. said Monday that it had agreed to merge with R-C Acquisition Inc., a corporation formed by Odyssey Partners, Allen & Co. and First Chicago Venture Capital, for \$293 million.

Caesars World Rejects Bid

NEW YORK — Caesars World Inc., the gaming and resort company, said Monday that its board had rejected a revised \$1.1 billion takeover offer from a New York investor, Martin Sosnoff.

Labor Strife Imperils Success of High-Tech GM Plant in Spain

By Paul Delaney
FIGUERUELAS, Spain — In front of General Motors Corp.'s assembly plant here, workers and visitors are greeted by "Encuentro," Pablo Serrano's impressionistic sculpture depicting two figures of polished metal. It symbolizes the industrial environment that lies within.

Numerous computers, with red and green and white blinking lights, record where each item is in the assembly process and direct the entire production system. Hundreds of huge robots, hovering over other machines and car frames, have displaced most workers. In the paint shop the arms of the robots spray the colors almost with human grace. Elsewhere, computer-controlled machines do 90 percent of the welding.

Since the plant opened near Zaragoza in northeastern Spain in August 1982, production has grown from 75 Opel Corsas and Kadetts an hour, or 270,000 a year, to an average of 82 an hour, or an annual rate of 300,000 cars.

Several factors have complicated the dispute. Management seems to have misjudged the attractiveness of working in such a high-technology environment. And the unions are standing firm on such traditional work practices as the siesta, the long lunch hour, Fernando Eolea, general secretary of the biggest union here, General Transport Union, said. "We're not going to change our traditions."

But the plant has not escaped labor disputes. Since April, the 6,200 workers have been conducting a series of one-day stoppages — five days in both April and May, with another seven days scheduled this month — that have cut deeply into production and caused great frustration in management.

"We've lost 14,000 cars since the strikes started," said Angel Millán Marín, general secretary of the Workers Commissions, a union affiliated with the Communist Party, which is one of several unions leading the action.

Grand Met shares closed Monday on the London Stock Exchange at 551 pence, 5 pence up from Friday's close.

Only a few of the original 75 labor issues remain unresolved, but they have proved troublesome. The union and management disagree over whether the workday has been extended. They are also arguing over the use of workers in different job categories, working conditions on the assembly line that workers say are hazardous to their health, a proposal that the company pick up 20 percent more of the cost of sick pay, and a more flexible vacation policy.

ZECCA: New Fruit from Old Roots

(Continued from first finance page)
The Zecca brothers are responding to the heightened risks by relying on the introduction of high-priced, quality wines and on mechanization, which they use to bring costs down.

They have also moved away from the region's traditional tree-like, or alberello grape vines. Instead, to allow for mechanical harvesting, they use the narrower, espalier plants, which can travel along guide wires mounted on the cement posts built to stand up to mechanical harvesters.

FENDI: Sisters Fashion an Empire

(Continued from first finance page)
double-F logo are selling in the \$200-\$400 price range in New York.

Early on, the girls learned the meaning of family unity. If one did something wrong, all were punished. Yet over the years, they developed specialties: Paola, the company president, is the expert in furs. Anna is the creative one. Franca manages leather designs and directs 100 boutiques in Rome. Carla handles public relations. Alda works closely with Lagerfeld on fur styling.

American Exploration To Buy Britoil Subsidiary

HOUSTON — American Exploration Co. has signed an agreement to acquire Britoil PLC's U.S. unit or about \$38 million.

This sentiment, it seems, has permeated the roots of the family tree. Of the 500 Fendi employees in Rome — 2,000 worldwide — 20 are family members. All but one husband has entered the business. 11 grandchildren are in the company, and three granddaughters have introduced their own less-expensive "Fendissime" collections of furs, ready-to-wear clothing and handbags.

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Monday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. One does not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. 100 High Low Close. 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. 100 High Low Close.

Floating-Rate Notes

June 8. Issuer/Mod. Coupon Maturity Bid Asked. Alaska Finance July 8.14 10.49 99.92 100.00.

U.S. Futures

Grains. WHEAT (CBT) 1000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel. Soybeans (CBT) 5000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel.

U.S. Futures. Via The Associated Press. Grains. WHEAT (CBT) 1000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel.

U.S. Futures. Via The Associated Press. Metals. COPPER (COMEX) 10000 lbs per metric ton.

U.S. Futures. Via The Associated Press. Financial. US 7Y TREASURY (CBT) 100,000 par value of 6.25% of 100 par.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND. A. U.S. DOLLAR "CASH" 510.05. B. MULTICURRENCY "CASH" 214.16.

Pounds Sterling. Abbey Nat Gd 4.78 10.49 99.92 100.00. Deutsche Marks. Austria 100 Sch 19.48 92.30 98.80.

U.S. Futures. Via The Associated Press. Cattle (CME) 40,000 lbs per metric ton. Live Stock. CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs per metric ton.

U.S. Futures. Via The Associated Press. Live Stock. CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs per metric ton.

U.S. Futures. Via The Associated Press. Stock Indexes. SP COMP. INDEX (AMEX) 286.18.

DP America Growth Fund. The Annual Report as of 31st December 1986 and the quarterly Report as of 31st of March 1987 has been published and may be obtained from:

Japanese Yen. Chiyu Yen 100 Yen 100.00 100.00. E.C.U. Cr France 100 ECU 1.25 100.00 100.00.

Currency Options. PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. Option Price Colls-Last.

U.S. Treasuries. 3-month bill 5.48 5.48 5.48 5.48. 6-month bill 5.42 5.42 5.42 5.42.

Commodity Indexes. Moody's 1,018.60. D.J. Futures 1,607.40.

China's first international business magazine. Jointly published by Business Week, International Management, and the People's Republic of China. 克雷斯勒公司的下一步棋.

克雷斯勒公司的下一步棋. 克雷斯勒公司. 克雷斯勒公司. 克雷斯勒公司.

克雷斯勒公司的下一步棋. 克雷斯勒公司. 克雷斯勒公司. 克雷斯勒公司.

DM Futures Options. W. German Mark-12500 marks, cents per mark.

London Commodities. SUGAR. U.S. dollars per metric ton.

Dividends. Company. Dividend. Date. Dividend. Date.

U.S. Treasuries. 3-month bill 5.48 5.48 5.48 5.48. 6-month bill 5.42 5.42 5.42 5.42.

London Metals. ALUMINUM. Sterling per metric ton.

Spot Commodities. Commodity. Price. Commodity. Price.

Swiss Bank to Buy Continental Unit. CHICAGO - Continental Illinois Corp. said Monday that it was selling its Toronto subsidiary to a unit of Swiss Bank Corp.

London Metals. ALUMINUM. Sterling per metric ton.

Company Results. Revenue and profits for Japan in millions of yen.

Japan Banks Take Mexico Loan Loss. TOKYO - Twenty-eight Japanese banks have realized losses totaling around \$243.6 million on the sale of some of their Mexican loans, banking sources said Monday.

Pay 'n Pak Stores Agrees To Leveraged Buyout. KENT, Washington - Pay 'n Pak Stores Inc. said Monday that it had agreed to be acquired by Rosewood Holdings Corp., an investor group that includes some of Pay's top executives.

United States. Best Products. Gelco. Smithfield Foods.

To Our Readers. S & P 100 index option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Closes Lower After Buffeting From Venice Summit Statements

NEW YORK — The dollar ended slightly lower Monday, although well above its opening levels, after a day of quiet but choppy trading dictated by news from the economic summit meeting in Venice.

The British pound closed in New York at \$1.6360, up from \$1.6295 on Friday.

Despite the flurry of reports from Venice and the White House promise of achievements, dealers said there appeared to be little change in the positions of the main participants in Venice.

Dealers said the market appears to be dividing into two camps, those who expect trade imbalances to push the dollar much lower still and others who think it is proving resilient and could even start to move higher over the short term.

One trader who is in the latter camp, citing the dollar's rebound Monday and its quick recovery from the shock of the resignation of the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, said "I just

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns for currency pairs (e.g., US Dollar, Swiss Franc, Japanese Yen) and their respective rates in London.

MALAYSIA: Market Rebounds

Among the popular picks are: Innovest, a food retailer and industrial supplier; Perlis Plantations; Tan Chong, an auto assembler; and Public Bank, a conservatively managed institution that has avoided the instability recently experienced by much of the banking sector.

In the long run, Kuala Lumpur is expected to continue performing well despite its currently high prices. While this year's corporate rebound will reflect cost-cutting, next year it is likely to be demand-driven, as the recovery works its way towards consumers.

"We're expecting the index to give up 10 percent or so in the near term," said Lee Siang Chin, chief executive of Arab-Malaysian Securities, a large local brokerage. "But there will be a lot of people buying whenever it drops back."

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table I: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table J: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table K: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table L: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table M: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table N: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table O: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table P: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table Q: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table R: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table S: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table T: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table U: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table V: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table W: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table X: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table Y: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table Z: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table AA: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table AB: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table AC: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table AD: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

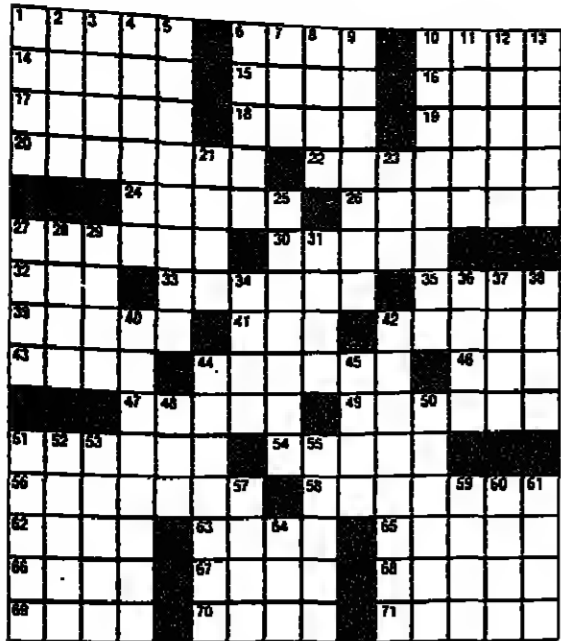
Table AE: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

Table AF: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.A. Chg.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 5th June 1987

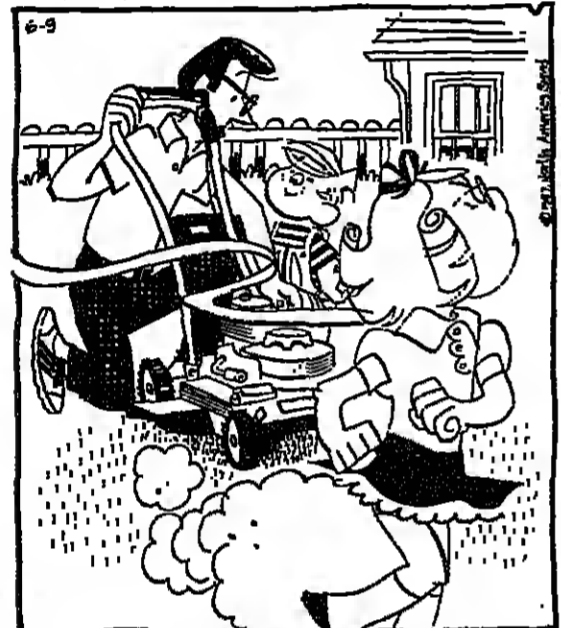
Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, value, and change.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.



ACROSS 1 "Theme" from the Zhivago film 6 Singer Coolidge 10 Forever day 14 Representative 15 Arabian seaport 16 Test item: Abbr. 17 Parsonage 18 Peddle 19 Vases 20 Horse in a triple dead heat: June 10, 1944 22 Italian seaport 24 Staff collar 26 Most ancient 27 Bird that imitates human speech 39 Farewell, in France 32 Z (everything) 33 Traveled on a float 35 Applaud 39 Talons 41 Goal, objective 42 Make amends 43 Singer Turner 44 Track wins

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"SHE'S MAD BECAUSE I THOUGHT HER NEW PERFUME WAS BUG SPRAY."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes WAKOE, LEROD, GITSAM, REFONZ and a cartoon of a diplomat.

WEATHER table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, OCEANIA.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Choppy, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 12-16... PARIS: Cloudy and showers, Temp. 10-15... TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 18-25.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEELE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

HAMMER By Armand Hammer with Neil Lyndon. 544 pages. \$22.95. The Putnam Publishing Group Inc. 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Ronald Kessler ARMAND HAMMER, already rich, made millions more by turning Occidental Petroleum Corp. with assets of \$78,000 in 1956, into the United States' 12th largest industrial company.

Ronald Kessler, who is on leave from The Washington Post, is the author of "The Richest Man in the World: The Story of Armand Hammer" and is currently writing a book on how the FBI tracks spies.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne ONE of four players registered by the United States Chess Federation refused to play against a computer when they are paired in a tournament.

Hitchek made a good decision in choosing the Center-Counter Defense with 1...P-Q4 because this steers the play away from close positional maneuvers.

Table with columns for Chess moves and positions, including K7, R-B1, 28, Rxh3, KxR.

World Stock Markets

Table of stock market data for Helsinki, Milan, Hong Kong, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Tokyo, London, and Madrid, including closing prices and indices.

Japanese Stock Futures Begin Trading Today

TOKYO - Trading in Japanese stock futures was to begin on Tuesday, with a package of 50 leading stocks. Investors will be allowed to buy or sell the "Osaka futures 50," which will be traded on the Osaka Stock Exchange.

Table of currency exchange rates for various locations like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Paris, Stockholm, Sydney, and Zurich.

SPORTS

'Bias Aftermath': A School Struggles Through Tragedy and Transition

By Ken Denlinger

WASHINGTON — The news conference long since over, his routine sound of television interviews just completed, John B. Slaughter was starting the 50 or so pages that would lead to his office when he sensed something unusual and welcome. He was alone.

For the first time in nearly 11 months, nobody was yipping at his heels or stepping into his path with another embarrassing question. Reporters were crowded around the news athletic director, Lew Perkins, who seemed to be taking charge.

That was a good feeling, Slaughter recalled recently. "That finished things." Hardly. The calamity known as The Bias Aftermath has not ended for the University of Maryland's chancellor. Merely put aside, there being few significant areas of the athletic department that have not been altered by actions for which Slaughter is accountable.

For the most part, Driesell's 17 seasons at Maryland were lively and productive. He arrived when the basketball program seemed stagnant and produced six teams ranked in the top 15 nationally. His 524-224 record (including nine seasons at Davidson) was second-best among active coaches after his final year.

A few days before that barrage was released, Dull resigned and became an aide to Slaughter. Within a month, Driesell was out as coach, reassigned as an assistant athletic director. He was guaranteed to make \$155,000 annually for the first four years in that position.

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Slaughter knows he can't hide from the fallout of so many basic problems. Among the fundamental questions facing him: What really has changed at Maryland? What's different, besides the fringes and now faces in the athletic department?

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

Celtics' New King — for a Day

BOSTON — Apparently a radio guy in Los Angeles called the Celtics "dog meat," which led to a Boston radio station's putting up a billboard at Logan Airport that says, "Every Dog Has His Day. Go Celtics."



Greg Kite ... Every dog has his day.

early and force Boston to bring in Kite. Well, Los Angeles got three fouls on Parish with 8:02 left in the first half, and K.C. Jones waved Kite in. The Lakers led, 39-30, and seemed to be cruising toward their third straight title-series victory.

Back in Form, Ryan Fans 12 as Astros Down Giants

HOUSTON — Showing his best control of the season, Nolan Ryan ended a monthlong drought by glowing away the San Francisco Giants here Sunday. Ryan struck out a season-high 12 batters, posting his first triumph since May 1 and leading the Houston Astros to a 3-0 victory.

He threw 111 pitches, one more than the per-game limit set by General Manager Dick Wagner — to keep Ryan's 40-year-old arm fresh and to avoid injury problems that plagued him last season.

reliever Greg Booker walked Ken Oberkump on a 3-2 strike with the bases loaded in the ninth, giving the Braves their come-from-behind triumph. The Padres had taken an 11-2 lead.

advantage with an eight-run fourth and seemed headed for their first three-game winning streak of the season, but Craig Lefferts and Rich Gossage couldn't protect the lead.

twisted in two in the fourth and had a RBI single in the ninth. In the American League, in Anaheim, California, Carlton Fisk homered twice and drove in three runs to back rookie Bill Long's seven-hitter as Chicago salvaged the finale of a four-game series.

Kite Winner of U.S. Golf By 7 Strokes

POTOMAC, Maryland — Tom Kite overcame a lackluster front nine in a 3-under-par 69 Sunday and win the Kemper Open golf tournament by seven strokes, the largest margin of victory on the tour this year.

Wales Downs England, Gains Berth in Semifinals

BRISBANE, Australia — Wales was the lone British Isles survivor on Monday as England followed Scotland and Ireland out of rugby's World Cup.

Wales was the lone British Isles survivor on Monday as England followed Scotland and Ireland out of rugby's World Cup.



Willie Randolph piroqueted in pain after fouling a pitch off his right instep during New York's victory over Milwaukee.

SCOREBOARD

Table containing baseball scores, NBA Championship, World Cup Rugby, and Golf results.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

ART BUCHWALD

'I Want to Be a Witness'

WASHINGTON — I walked into Foggy Bottom's office and found him sitting at a table saying, "I had the money, but I didn't have it. That is to say, it was promised to me but it wasn't ever delivered because I got the wrong Swiss bank account number, and somehow the funds disappeared into someone else's hip pocket — and the sultan jumped over the moon."



Buchwald

"What are you doing?" I asked him. "I'm practicing to be a witness at the Iran hearings. I hear Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams's job is up for grabs, and if I can testify well there is a chance I could get it."

"Why would anyone want to call you as a witness in the hearings? You don't know anything about contra-

was Colonel North a loose cannon?" "He had to be a loose cannon or he wouldn't have paid all his laundry bills with traveler's checks. By the same token, how could he be a loose cannon and still have direct access to the president? My answer to the question is that North was loose when he had to be tight, and tight when he never picked up a luncheon check in his life."

"Did you understand any of that?" Foggy Bottom asked. "Not much." "Then it proves I would make a good witness for the committee. Did I tell you I know for a fact that he solicited money from Bangladesh, and this money was sent to Canada with a man named Raoul to fight acid rain in the tundra?"

"You know that for a fact?" "No, Elliott Abrams told me about it after the secretary of state said he was no longer sworn to secrecy."

Minoan Figure Found

ATHENS — Archaeologists digging on Crete have unearthed pieces of an ivory-and-gold figure sculpted almost 3,500 years ago. "It's the biggest Minoan ivory carving ever found," Dr. Sandy MacGillivray, the excavation's co-director, said.

Vladimir Voinovich, Satirist in Exile

By David Remnick Washington Post Staff Writer



Embassy 1. Dowd/The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Reality is the ultimate satire. Imagine inventing this: A West German teen-ager flies a little Cessna into Soviet airspace, buzzes the Lenin Mausoleum, nearly knocks off a piece of the GUM department store, and lands on Red Square where he signs autographs.

"The more I've depicted life, the deeper I've gone, the more I've become a satirist. Or so they say."

After Voinovich began publishing work in the West and spoke out for writers such as Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, the government threw him out of the Writers' Union and forbade him to publish. "Chonkin" and "The Ivanliad" were written in Moscow, but have not appeared there. Previously published books were removed from Soviet libraries and bookstores, and stories that had appeared in issues of Novy Mir and other journals were scissored out of library volumes. His name was removed from literary encyclopedias.

After the Sakharov letter, an official from the district party committee told Voinovich: "I have been instructed to inform you that the patience of the Soviet authorities and the people has come to an end. Six months after he left he was stripped of citizenship. He has never returned."

"White Voinovich was traveling in Washington and other American cities recently trying to draw attention to '2042.' He learned that his father had died. Obviously, it was impossible to go to the funeral. "But I suppose, if I could go back, one of the first things I'd do is visit my father's grave. Occasionally, I'll speak to friends in Moscow and they'll say, 'Come, you must visit.' Unfortunately, my friends are not in power to give visas."

"In '2042,' a hero very much like Voinovich travels ahead in time and discovers a perverse extension of present-day Moscow. Ruled by the 'Genialissimo,' the city has a 'Bureau of Natural Functions' and other Orwellianisms. The first half of the story recalls Yevgeny Zamiatin's banned novel of the '20s. "We." "But Zamiatin's Soviet Union was like a perfect machine. Voinovich said, 'My machine of state in '2042' is broken. Rotted.' The novel predicts a grim alternative to reform: the rise of extremist Russian nationalism — all under an undercurrent in Russian history. Voinovich got in trouble for his support of Solzhenitsyn 14 years ago, and yet in '2042' he lampoons a wildly egomaniacal, nationalist author who bears a striking resemblance to Solzhenitsyn."

PEOPLE

The Hart and Rice Show: Cautious Revelations

Gary Hart is inviting bids on book about his career in public life, but the 15-page outline submitted to publishers makes no mention of the events that ended with his resignation last month from the race for the Democratic presidential nomination. Instead Hart says, for example, that he set up a clandestine meeting with Fidel Castro in 1975 to discuss the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, but the meeting "was foiled by the FBI."

"The process may not go very far. In Russia, we say sometimes that it's too late to wish someone good health at their funeral. Gorbachev's intentions are serious but the system resists and will resist. It may be an impossible mission."

Placido Domingo's "The Rain in Spain" and Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf" will be performed through "I've Grown Accustomed to Her Face," an international array of stars paid tribute in London Sunday to the late American lyricist of "My Fair Lady." Alan Jay Lerner: "I just want everyone to realize what a genius Alan was — maybe because he never realized it," said his widow, the actress- singer Liz Robertson, who organized the black-tie evening at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, as a benefit for lung cancer research.

Michael Jackson has dropped out of the Jehovah's Witnesses. A representative of the Los Angeles congregation to which Jackson belonged said that the entertainer "disassociated" himself from the congregation. The official did not give a reason for Jackson's decision.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Real estate listings for various locations including Paris, Switzerland, USA, and Monaco. Includes sections for 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE', 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE', and 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE'. Also includes an 'Embassy Service' advertisement for real estate agents in Paris.

International Business Message Center

Business and office service advertisements. Includes 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES', 'OFFICE SERVICES', 'FINANCIAL SERVICES', 'BUSINESS SERVICES', and 'OFFSHORE & LTD COMPANIES'. Also features 'HOTEL LE WARWICK' advertisement.

Executive secretary and international consulting firm advertisements. Includes 'Executive secretary' advertisement for a bilingual position and 'Large International Consulting Firm seeks for its headquarters in Paris' advertisement.